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**PAMPHILA RUREA, nov. sp.**

Expands 1.1 inch.

Male. Color above and below dark glossy brown; on primaries an oblique black bar.

Female. Same color; on the costa of primaries, near the apex, a yellowish spot divided into three by the nervures, and two small spots near middle of the wing; all these are repeated below, and on the disk of secondaries are four obsolete points in a transverse line.

Rock Island, Illinois, from Mr. B. D. Walsh.

**HESPERIA VIALIS, nov. sp.**

Expands 9-10 inch.

Color fuscous; the only markings are four fine, yellowish-white spots on costa of primaries near apex; fringe long, color brown, barred with black by the intersection of the nervures.

Under side darker, with a purple reflection on apex of primaries and hind margin of secondaries; thorax grey, palpi light grey.

Rock Island, Illinois; Lake Winnipeg.

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**Description of a New CARDIUM from the Pleistocene of Hudson's Bay**

BY WM. STIMPSON.

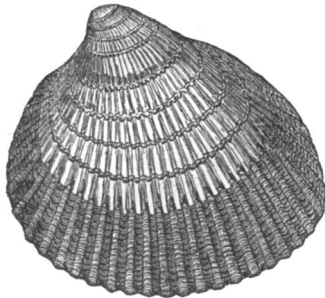
**CARDIUM DAWSONI.**

*Cardium islandicum* Stimpson, (non Chemn.) Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1861, p. 97.

Shell subovate, oblique, very inequilateral, and somewhat angular posteriorly; beaks small and much elevated; hinge thin; teeth weak, especially the posterior ones; ribs about thirty-five in number, in the anterior part of the shell narrower than their interspaces, in the middle and posterior parts broader and more flattened; ventral margin crenated.

Length 1.63; height 1.53; convexity, or breadth, 1 inch. Imperfect specimens indicate a larger size.

This shell resembles *C. islandicum*, (*ciliatam* O. Fabr.,) in the characters of the hinge, but is easily distinguished by its obliquity and the great elevation of its small beaks, the prominence of which gives



an angularity of outline to the umbonal slope, very different from the evenly rounded and more depressed slope of the recent shell. The posterior extremity also is much less rounded, and in some specimens the posterior and ventral margins form nearly a right angle with each other. The ribs are not acute as in *C. islandicum*, but more or less flattened, and generally broader than their interspaces. From *C. decortiatum* S. Wood, of the English crag, this species differs in its thinner hinge and weak teeth; from *C. interruptum* of the same author, and formation, by its greater obliquity, and the prominence of the beaks.

Our specimens all present a character which may perhaps be considered specific; that of broad concentric bands of erosion, separated by corresponding crenulated ridges, indicating periods of arrest of growth in the shell, at which periods the margins, being slowly formed, were of stronger substance than when the deposit proceeded more rapidly. These periods were probably annual, occurring in winter.

[Feb.

It was found by Mr. Drexler abundantly on the beach at Cape Hope, on the southeast side of Hudson's Bay, having in all probability been washed out of a Pleistocene deposit. The specimens are in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, under the auspices of which Mr. D. visited that country.

This is doubtless the shell figured as a *Mya* by E. Emmons, in the fourth volume of the "Natural History of New York, pl. i., fig. 9, as occurring in the Pleistocene of Lake Champlain.

I have dedicated the species to the accomplished President of McGill College, Montreal, to whom we are indebted for so much of our knowledge of the Natural History and Geology of Canada, particularly that of its Pleistocene deposits.

#### Additions to the Nomenclature of North American LEPIDOPTERA.

BY AUG. R. GROTE.

In offering these papers, the writer would refer to the difficulties experienced by the American student of Entomology in obtaining the knowledge of the descriptions of native species; difficulties so well presented by Dr. T. W. Harris in his Catalogue of the Insects of Massachusetts.

And it seems no more than probable that, laboring under these difficulties, the writer may redescribe already acknowledged species. Where this is brought to his notice, he will willingly and gladly acknowledge his synonyms, giving the priority to the rightful author.

#### NOCTUÆ.

Gen. PLATYPTERIX, Laspeyres.

Antennæ doubly pectinate in the male; pectinations turned towards each other; simple in the female. Palpi with three articles, of which the second is longest, the third short and pointed. Body slender, shorter than the wings. Wings broad, the anterior ones with a sickle-shaped outer margin, recurving at the tips. Posterior pair rounded.

*P. fabula*, nov. sp.—Anterior wings dirty white. From the curved tip a dark brown line with paler margin follows the inclination of the wing to the hind margin. Emerging from this line, and between it and the outer margin of the wing, a wavy dark brown line goes down to the hind margin, joining it close to the outer edge of the wing. Between the base of the wing and the first named and broadest line, three distinct, irregular, brown wavy lines cross the wing from the upper to the hind margin. The second and third from the base of the wing run close together and unite three times, forming two unequal enclosed spaces up to about half of the wing, and then diverging, form an outline which bears a slight resemblance to the profile of a face. Two dark spots are enclosed in this, and a third and larger one is crossed by the third line near the centre of the wing. Outer margin dark brown, deepening towards the tip. Posterior wings dirty white, with two dark dots near the upper edge, and crossed by several interrupted wavy lines, the one nearest the outer margin continued. Body and thorax dirty white. Exp.  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch.

A male, taken on Long Island, New York.

*Obs.* This insect bears a resemblance in its markings to the European *P. falcula*; it differs, however, specifically from that species in its coloring as well as that the wavy lines on the anterior wings are not confluent, thus forming no enclosed spaces.

*P. genicula*, nov. sp.—Anterior wings light ochre yellow. From the tip a curved dark brown line follows the inclination of the wings to the hind margin. Between this distinct line and the base of the wing three irregular

1862.]